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On: 20th November, 2004

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anaesthetic agent.

200. (New) The method of claim 199 wherein the anaesthetic agent comprises a phospholipase A₂ inhibitor.

201. (New) The method of claim 200 wherein the phospholipase A₂ inhibitor comprises lignocaine.

202. (New) The method of claim 194 further comprising a step of contacting the .beta. islet cells with a compound selected from the group consisting of insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) and the N-terminal tripeptide of IGF-1, wherein the step is performed simultaneously with step (iii).

203. (New) the method of claim 202 wherein the compound consists of the N-terminal tripeptide of IGF-1.

204. (New) The method of claim 194 further comprising a step of exposing the harvested pancreas to a quinolone antibiotic, wherein the step is performed following step (ii).

205. The method of claim 204 wherein the quinolone antibiotic comprises ciprofloxacin.

206. (New) The method of claim 194 further comprising a step of encapsulating the .beta. islet cells with a biocompatible xenotransplantable material, wherein the step is performed following step (iii).

207. (New) A method of using the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 110 for decreasing the requirement for insulin in a mammalian patient suffering from diabetes, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) treating the mammalian patient with oral nicotinamide,

192. The method of claim 181 wherein the quinolone comprises ciprofloxacin.

193. (New) The method of claim 181 further comprising a step of encapsulating the .beta. islet cells with a biocompatible xenotransplantable material, wherein the step is performed following step (iii).

194. (New) A method of preparing a xenotransplantable porcine islet comprising the steps of:

(i) harvesting the pancreas of a piglet, the piglet having an age of between -20 to +10 days relative to full term gestation,

(ii) exposing the harvested pancreas to nicotinamide, and

(iii) extracting pancreatic .beta. islet cells from the harvested pancreas and simultaneously contacting the pancreatic .beta. islet cells with a trauma protecting agent; the method resulting in a xenotransplantable islet.

195. (New) The method of claim 194 wherein the piglet has an age of between -7 and +10 days relative to full term gestation.

196. (New) The method of claim 194 wherein the step of extraction includes the use of human liberase.

197. (New) The method of claim 194 wherein the harvested pancreas is bathed in a mammalian albumin solution substantially free of microbiological agents.

198. (New) The method of claim 197 wherein the mammalian albumin comprises human serum albumin (HSA).

199. (New) The method of claim 194 wherein the trauma protecting agent comprises an

(ii) feeding the mammalian patient a substantially casein-free diet, and
(iii) transplanting into the mammalian patient an effective amount of the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 110; the method thereby decreasing the requirement for insulin in the mammalian patient.

208. (New) A method of using the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 152 for decreasing the requirement for insulin in a mammalian patient suffering from diabetes, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) treating the mammalian patient with oral nicotinamide,
(ii) feeding the mammalian patient a substantially casein-free diet, and
(iii) transplanting into the mammalian patient an effective amount of the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 152; the method thereby decreasing the requirement for insulin in the mammalian patient.

209. (New) A method of using the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 153 for decreasing the requirement for insulin in a mammalian patient suffering from diabetes, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) treating the mammalian patient with oral nicotinamide,
(ii) feeding the mammalian patient a substantially casein-free diet, and
(iii) transplanting into the mammalian patient an effective amount of the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 153; the method thereby decreasing the requirement for insulin in the mammalian patient.

210. (New) A method of using the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 181 for decreasing the requirement for insulin in a mammalian patient suffering from diabetes, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) treating the mammalian patient with oral nicotinamide,
(ii) feeding the mammalian patient a substantially casein-free diet, and

(iii) transplanting into the mammalian patient an effective amount of the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 183; the method thereby decreasing the requirement for insulin in the mammalian patient.

211. (New) A method of using the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 194 for decreasing the requirement for insulin in a mammalian patient suffering from diabetes, the method comprising the steps of:

- (i) treating the mammalian patient with oral nicotinamide,
- (ii) feeding the mammalian patient a substantially casein-free diet, and
- (iii) transplanting into the mammalian patient an effective amount of the xenotransplantable porcine islet of claim 194; the method thereby decreasing the requirement for insulin in the mammalian patient.